

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

KINGDOM OF BELGIUM, FEDERAL PUBLIC
SERVICE FINANCE,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. _____

TRADEN INVESTMENTS PENSION PLAN,
ADAM LAROSA, FGC SECURITIES LLC and
STEPHEN WHEELER,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Kingdom of Belgium, Federal Public Service Finance (“FPSF Belgium”), for its Complaint against Defendants Traden Investments Pension Plan (“Traden”), Adam LaRosa, FGC Securities LLC (“FGC Securities”) and Stephen Wheeler (collectively, “Defendants”), alleges by its undersigned attorneys as follows:

Nature of the Case

1. Plaintiff FPSF Belgium is the agency of the government of the Kingdom of Belgium (“Belgium”) charged with the assessment and collection of Belgian taxes. FPSF Belgium is the Belgian equivalent of the United States Treasury Department.

2. This case arises from a fraudulent scheme that caused FPSF Belgium to pay large amounts of money to putative entities in the United States claiming to be owed tax refunds relating to corporate dividends. The Defendants in this action participated in the scheme as primary violators or aiders and abettors.

3. The scheme took advantage of a tax refund arrangement between Belgium and the United States. Under Belgian law, Belgian companies are required to withhold a 25% tax on

dividends paid to their shareholders. However, under a double taxation treaty between Belgium and the United States, this withheld amount is reimbursable to U.S. shareholders that meet certain qualifications. In particular, entities that qualify as tax-exempt pension funds under U.S. law may be entitled to a full refund.

4. Defendant LaRosa used a scheme to mislead FPSF Belgium into paying out dividend tax refunds that were not owed. To accomplish this scheme, he employed a variety of fictitious pension plans, one of which was Traden.

5. LaRosa created the appearance that Traden was a bona fide U.S. pension plan that owned shares in one or more Belgian companies for which dividends had been paid and dividend taxes had been withheld. LaRosa then caused Traden to request refunds in connection with those purportedly withheld dividend taxes.

6. These refund applications were fraudulent because Traden was not a bona fide pension plan, Traden did not own the shares that it claimed to own and Traden did not earn the dividends it claimed to have earned. In reality, Traden is nothing more than an alter ego of LaRosa.

7. Defendants FGC Securities and Stephen Wheeler aided and abetted this fraud. They knowingly provided substantial assistance by, among other things, creating false and misleading documentation of Traden's purported shareholdings and receipt of dividends.

8. In reliance on the false and misleading refund claims submitted on behalf of Traden, FPSF Belgium paid Traden or its purported agents a total of €6,356,729, or approximately \$7,628,075 at the current exchange rate. FPSF Belgium has been damaged in that amount, plus interest, as well as other costs and expenses incurred investigating the fraud.

Parties

9. Plaintiff FPSF Belgium is the agency of the Belgian government charged with the assessment and collection of Belgian taxes. FPSF Belgium is located at Boulevard du Roi Albert II, 33, bus 555, 1030 Brussels, Belgium. FPSF Belgium is an agency of a foreign state under the U.S. Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act.

10. Defendant Traden is a trust recognized by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”). In submissions to FPSF Belgium, the address listed for Traden is 40 West 57th Street, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10019. On information and belief, to the extent Traden has any real existence, each purported participant, member or trustee of Traden is a citizen of a state of the United States.

11. Defendant Adam LaRosa is a natural person who is a citizen of the state of New Jersey.

12. Defendant FGC Securities is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and with its principal place of business in the State of New York. On information and belief, the sole member of FGC Securities is FGC Holdings LLC (“FGC Holdings”). FGC Holdings is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business in the State of New York. On information and belief, the members of FGC Holdings are John Foley and Demetrios Lyrstis, both of whom are natural persons who are citizens of the State of New York.

13. Defendant Stephen Wheeler is a natural person who is a citizen of the State of New Jersey. At all relevant times, he was the head of operations for FGC Securities.

Jurisdiction and Venue

14. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over all claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(4) because the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000 and is between an agency of a foreign state as plaintiff and citizens of a state or of different states.

15. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each of the Defendants. The claims in this action arise from the transaction of business in New York, commission of torts in New York and/or use of real property situated in New York. In addition, some of the Defendants are residents of New York.

16. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District. In the alternative, venue is proper because at least one of the Defendants is subject to the jurisdiction of this Court.

Factual Background

A. Belgian Dividend Taxation.

17. Dividends paid by Belgian companies are taxed at the rate of 25% under Belgian law. Such taxes are collected through a withholding system. At the time each dividend is paid, the Belgian company withholds 25% and transfers that amount to FPSF Belgium. The company then pays the net amount (the dividend minus the tax) to its shareholders.

18. Under a tax treaty between the United States and Belgium, tax-exempt residents of the United States, including pension plans, are entitled to refunds of any withholding tax on dividends. To obtain a refund, a pension plan must submit an application to FPSF Belgium with proof of its tax-exempt status and its ownership of a dividend payment that resulted in withholding.

19. The criteria for tax-exempt status in the United States are set forth principally in Sections 401(a) and 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, as well as applicable regulations thereunder. Among other things, a tax-exempt pension plan must be for the “exclusive benefit” of an entity’s employees or their beneficiaries and must be funded by contributions from the employer or employees.

20. Moreover, a pension plan can receive a full refund only where the dividends at issue are not derived from the carrying on of a business by the pension fund or through an associated enterprise.

B. Defendants’ Fraudulent Scheme.

21. Beginning in or about 2012, Defendant LaRosa participated in a scheme to submit fraudulent tax refund claims to FPSF Belgium. The scheme involved the registration of U.S. tax residents that would pose as qualified U.S. pension plans. These entities would represent to FPSF Belgium that they were tax-exempt pension plans and, using documentation from a firm called Solo Capital, would represent that they owned shares in Belgian companies, thus entitling them to full refunds of all withheld dividend tax.

22. One of the tax residents used in this scheme was Traden. LaRosa created Traden in 2013 as a vehicle to make fraudulent tax refund requests. On information and belief, Traden has no legitimate sponsoring entity with any employees, it does not exist for the exclusive benefit of any such employees or their beneficiaries and it is funded by sources other than any purported employer or employees. Instead, Traden was used principally for the benefit of Defendant LaRosa and his fellow participants in the fraud. LaRosa dominated and controlled Traden in order to perpetrate a fraud against FPSF Belgium.

23. In submissions to FPSF Belgium, Traden listed its address as 40 West 57th Street, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10019. At the time, that address was occupied by non-party Argre Management LLC (“Argre”), a financial services firm. Adam LaRosa was a partner at Argre and used the 40 West 57th Street address to give Traden a false appearance of legitimacy. The same address was used for other sham pension plans in connection with other fraudulent tax refund requests to FPSF Belgium and other tax authorities.

24. Some of the documentation submitted to FPSF Belgium also listed Traden’s address as 27 Sage Street, Holmdel, NJ 07733. On information and belief, that address is the personal residence of Defendant LaRosa.

25. FPSF Belgium discovered the facts set forth above concerning Traden in or about January 2021.

26. In addition to creating the appearance that Traden was a legitimate pension plan, the scheme also depended on showing that Traden purportedly owned shares in Belgian companies and received related dividends. To accomplish this, Defendants worked with various share custodians and brokers to obtain the necessary false documentation. These participants in the fraud included Defendants FGC Securities and Stephen Wheeler, FGC’s head of operations, as well as non-party Solo Capital Partners LLP (“Solo Capital”).

27. Finally, to submit the required paperwork to FPSF Belgium, Defendants enlisted the services of a tax reclaim agent called “Goal Taxback” (“GTB”). To formalize this role, Defendant LaRosa signed a “Special Power of Attorney” dated March 21, 2013. The power of attorney authorized GTB to provide tax services including “reclaiming from any taxation authority in any jurisdiction.” LaRosa signed as “authorised signer.”

C. Defendants' False Representations to FPSF Belgium.

28. From 2013 to 2015, Defendants carried out their scheme to defraud FPSF Belgium by submitting tax refund claims through GTB on behalf of Traden. Each claim included a cover letter from GTB, a tax refund claim form, documentation purporting to show Traden's share ownership and receipt of dividends, the power of attorney signed by LaRosa and a statement from the IRS purporting to certify that Traden was a tax-exempt U.S. pension plan.

29. A chart identifying refund claims made by Traden is attached as Exhibit A. The chart shows the date of the application, the Belgian company in which Traden supposedly owned shares and the requested refund amount.

30. Each of these refund claims contained numerous false and misleading representations described in more detail below.

1. Misrepresentation of Traden's Status as a Legitimate Pension Plan.

31. Each refund claim represented that Traden was a legitimate pension plan that qualified for a full refund based on its tax-exempt status under U.S. law.

32. For example, the claims included express statements by GTB that Traden was a U.S. pension plan, and that it was seeking a full refund on that basis.

33. In addition, each request included a statement from the IRS for Traden certifying that "to the best of our knowledge, the above-named entity is a trust forming part of a pension, profit sharing, or stock bonus plan qualified under section 401(a) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, which is exempt from U.S. taxation under section 501(a)" This type of IRS statement is called a Form 6166, which the IRS provides to U.S. tax residents upon request. The IRS does so based on information provided by the applicant and without an independent determination of the entity's status. On information and belief, Traden and LaRosa procured this IRS statement

by providing the IRS with false and misleading information. LaRosa caused GTB to include this IRS statement in the tax refund requests.

34. The statements in the refund claims that Traden was a pension plan were false. Traden was not a pension plan because, among other reasons, there was no legitimate employer associated with Traden, Traden was not funded by employer or employee contributions and Traden did not exist for the exclusive benefit of employees and their beneficiaries.

2. Misrepresentation of Traden's Ownership of Shares and Dividends.

35. Each refund claim represented that Traden owned shares in a Belgian company and that it had received dividends in connection with those shareholdings.

36. Each refund claim form identified the Belgian company in which Traden supposedly owned shares, stated the number of those shares and stated the net dividend that Traden supposedly received.

37. The claims also included documentation from one or more brokers supposedly showing Traden's purchase of the relevant shares. For example, for several refund claims, FGC Securities provided "cash equity confirmations" purporting to show Traden's share purchases. These documents were signed by Stephen Wheeler of FGC Securities.

38. In addition, each refund claim included a purported "dividend credit advice" from Solo Capital. In this document, Solo Capital stated that it was crediting Traden's account to reflect payment of dividends in connection with the relevant shares. The document purported to describe, among other things, the company in which Traden supposedly owned shares, the number of shares and their international securities identification number (or "ISIN"), the gross dividend amount, the tax withheld and the net dividend.

39. The statements concerning ownership of shares and dividends by Traden were false. Traden did not purchase or own the shares in question, did not receive dividends in connection therewith and was not entitled to any tax refund. To the extent Traden was involved in any purported transaction involving a share purchase or receipt of dividends relating to these securities, any such transaction was a sham designed to create the false appearance that Traden owned the shares, received dividends, and/or was entitled to a tax refund.

D. Payments by FPSF Belgium.

40. In reasonable reliance on the various false statements made by or on behalf of the Defendants in each of Traden's refund requests described above, FPSF Belgium paid to Traden or its agents the requested refund amounts. These payments were made at various times in the months following Defendants' refund requests. The amounts paid came to a total of €6,356,729, or approximately \$7,628,075 at the current exchange rate.

41. On information and belief, the Defendants distributed these payments among each other, related shell companies and their other co-conspirators.

42. The scheme to defraud FPSF Belgium continued until at least November 2015, when FPSF Belgium suspended payments on refund claims involving Solo Capital.

**First Claim for Relief - Fraud
(Against Traden and LaRosa)**

43. FPSF Belgium repeats and realleges Paragraphs 1 through 42 above as if fully set forth herein.

44. The tax refund claims submitted on behalf of Traden contained numerous materially false and misleading statements.

45. Traden and LaRosa knowingly caused these refund claims to be submitted. Traden and LaRosa knew that statements in the refund claims were false and/or acted recklessly

as to the statements' falsity. Traden and LaRosa knowingly made these statements, and/or caused them to be made, and/or conspired to have them made. Traden and LaRosa did so with the fraudulent intent to induce FPSF Belgium to pay out the requested dividend tax refunds.

46. In reliance on these fraudulent misrepresentations, FPSF Belgium paid out withholding tax refund claims totaling €6,356,729 to Traden or its agents. FPSF Belgium suffered damage in that amount, plus interest, as well as the costs of investigating and uncovering Defendants' fraud in an amount to be determined at trial.

47. Defendants' extensive fraudulent conduct demonstrates a high degree of moral turpitude and wanton dishonesty, and therefore FPSF Belgium is entitled to punitive damages.

**Second Claim for Relief – Aiding and Abetting Fraud
(Against FGC Securities and Wheeler)**

48. FPSF Belgium repeats and realleges Paragraphs 1 through 47 above as if fully set forth herein.

49. Traden and LaRosa perpetrated a fraud on FPSF Belgium.

50. FGC Securities and Wheeler had actual knowledge of this fraud and knowingly provided substantial assistance to advance the fraud's commission.

51. As a direct and natural cause of the Defendants' aiding and abetting of the fraudulent scheme, FPSF Belgium has suffered substantial damages.

52. Defendants' extensive fraudulent conduct demonstrates a high degree of moral turpitude and wanton dishonesty, and therefore FPSF Belgium is entitled to punitive damages.

Request for Relief

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff FPSF Belgium requests that this Court enter judgment in its favor against Defendants as follows:

- a) An award of damages in an amount of no less than €6,356,729, or approximately \$7,628,075 at today's currency exchange rate, plus pre-judgment interest, and further damages in an amount to be determined at trial;
- b) Punitive damages;
- c) The costs and fees of this action;
- d) All other and further relief that is just and proper.

Dated: July 27, 2021
New York, New York

CLIFFORD CHANCE US LLP

s/ Jeff E. Butler

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Exhibit A

Date of Application	Belgian Security	Refund Amount
11/27/2013	Umicore	€50,000.00
12/4/2013	Anheuser/Busch Inbev	€1,317,500.00
12/4/2013	Belgacom SA	€735,000.00
12/4/2013	Telenet	€535,161.80
12/4/2013	KBC	€410,000.00
12/4/2013	Ageas	€321,000.00
12/4/2013	Solvay	€195,000.00
12/4/2013	Delhaize Group	€185,500.00
12/4/2013	UCB	€137,700.00
12/4/2013	Umicore	€105,000.00
12/4/2013	Ackermans & Van Haaren	€64,295.00
5/1/2014	Belgacom SA	€173,085.78
5/7/2014	Groupe Bruxelles Lambert	€140,033.76
5/28/2014	Anheuser/Busch Inbev	€677,634.30
5/28/2014	Ageas	€207,443.60
11/13/2014	Anheuser/Busch Inbev	€777,750.00